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TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES A. GARFIELD, OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, CHESTER A. ARTHUR, OF NEW YORK.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

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GARFIELD AND PROTECTION.

His Twenty Years' Record in Congress on the Tariff.

From the American Iron and Steel Bulletin.

General Garfield's tariff record having been made a subject of discussion since his nomination for the Presidency, it is both just and proper that we should state that the Protectionists of the country who have kept watch over tariff legislation during the past twenty years, and who have assisted to shape and maintain the present tariff, are perfectly satisfied with his tariff votes and speeches. They and all other Protectionists have indeed abundant reason to be thankful to him for valuable assistance rendered to the cause of home industry when it was in serious peril from Free Trade attacks. His votes and speeches have been uniformly and constantly in favor of the protective policy.

HIS FIRST TARIFF SPEECH.

In Congress was made in 1860. In this speech he carefully defined his position on the question of Protection as follows:

I hold that a properly adjusted competition between home and foreign products is the best means to regulate the tariff. The duties should be so high that our manufactures can fairly compete with the foreign product, but not so high as to enable them to drive out the foreign article, enjoy a monopoly of the trade, and regulate the prices as they please. This is my doctrine of Protection. If Congress pursues this policy steadily we shall, year by year, approach more nearly to the basis of Free Trade, because we shall be more nearly able to compete with other nations on equal terms. I am for a Protection that leads to ultimate Free Trade. I am for that Free Trade which can only be achieved through a reasonable Protection.

There was nothing in this declaration to which Protectionists could fairly object. We are exporting many products of American factories and workshops to-day because Protection has made their production and exportation possible. Great Britain was able to establish and maintain Free Trade only after centuries of the most vigorous protection of all her industries. This country is simply

and in the extract we have quoted Gen. Garfield distinctly declares his approval of it.

In his next tariff speech, delivered in 1870, upon Gen. Schenck's tariff bill which provoked a long and bitter controversy, Gen. Garfield advised the Protectionists of the House to assent to a moderate reduction of the war duties which were then in force, for the reason that they were higher than was necessary for the protection of our industries, and, being so, they gave occasion for unfriendly criticism of the Protective policy from which it should be relieved. He said:

After studying the whole subject as carefully as I am able, I am firmly of the opinion that the wisest thing that the Protectionists in this House can do is to unite in a moderate reduction of duties on imported articles who merely voted for the highest rate proposed in order to show on record that he voted for the highest figure, and, therefore, is a sound Protectionist. He is the wisest man who sees the tides and currents of public opinion, and uses his best efforts to protect the industry of the people against sudden collapses and sudden changes. Now, if I do not misunderstand the signs of the times, unless we do this ourselves, prudently and wisely, we shall before long be compelled to submit to a violent reduction, made rudely and without discrimination, which will shock if not shatter all our protected industries.

The great want of industry is a stable policy; and it is a significant comment on the character of our legislation that Congress has become a terror to the business men of the country. This very day the great industries of the Nation are standing still, half paralyzed at the uncertainty which hangs over our proceedings. I feel that a distinguished citizen of my own district has lately written me this significant sentence: "If the laws of God and nature were as vacillating and uncertain as the laws of Congress in regard to the business of its people, the universe would soon fall into chaos."

Examining thus the possibilities of the situation, I believe that the true course for friends of Protection to pursue is to reduce the rates on imports when we can do so safely and so; and, accepting neither of the extreme doctrines urged on this floor, endeavor to establish a stable policy that will commend itself to all patriotic and thoughtful people.

GENERAL SCHENCK'S BILL.

passed the House June 6th, 1870, General Garfield voting for it in company with all the Protectionists in that body. It passed the Senate during the same month, such leading Protectionists as Senators Howe, Scott, Morrill of Vermont, Sherman, and Wilson voting for it. The bill reduced the duties on a long list of articles—pig iron, for instance, from \$9 to \$7, but it was a triumph of the Protective policy and a disastrous defeat of the Free Traders and Revenue reformers, who had favored still lower duties. It embodied provisions that are retained in the existing tariff, with which all Protectionists are entirely satisfied.

In 1872, two years after the passage of General Schenck's bill, a bill to reduce duties on imports and to reduce internal taxes was reported to the House of Representatives by Mr. Dawes, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and after discussion it passed by a large majority, such prominent Protectionists as Dawes, Frey, Foster, Frank W. Palmer, Ellis E. Roberts, William A. Wheeler and George F. Hoar voting for it. General Garfield voted for it. Judge Kelley and sixty other Protectionists voted against it. It became a law, passed the Senate by a two-thirds vote, such leading Protectionists as Ferry, Howe, the two Morrills, Morton, Sherman and Wilson supporting it. Protectionists, as will be seen,

WERE NOT UNITED

upon the merits of this bill, which among other provisions, reduced the duty on many iron and steel products ten per cent, but there was no conflict of principle involved in their influences—nothing but a question of expediency.

In 1875, three years after the passage of the bill just referred to, Mr. Dawes, still chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill to further protect the sinking fund and to provide for the exigencies of the Government, which provided among other things for the restoration of the ten per cent, which had been taken from the duties on iron and steel by the act of 1872. This bill passed the House by a close vote, General Garfield voting for it, as did

NEARLY EVERY PROTECTIONIST

in the House. The bill passed the Senate and became a law, the vote being very close—yeas, 30; nays, 29. The protectionists in the Senate were almost unanimously in favor of it. Mr. Sherman made a strong speech against it, and Mr. Scott and Mr. Frelinghuysen very ably supported it. Mr. Sherman voted against it. The passage of this bill gave great encourage-

ment to our prostrated iron and steel industries.

The next tariff measure that came before Congress was

THE BILL OF MR. MORRISON,

which was presented in the House in 1876, but was vigorously opposed that it never reached the dignity of a square vote upon its merits. Two years afterward

MR. WOOD UNDERTOOK

the preparation of a tariff bill which greatly reduced duties on most articles of foreign manufacture, and which he confidently hoped might become a law. This bill possessed more vitality than that of Mr. Morrison's, and it was with great difficulty that the friends of Protection were able to secure its defeat. In the early as well as the latter stages of the struggle there was no uncertainty about the position of General Garfield; he was against the bill. On the 4th of June he delivered an elaborate

SPEECH AGAINST IT

in Committee of the Whole, in the course of which he said:

I would have the duty so adjusted that every great American industry can fairly live and make fair profits. The chief danger to the country is that it seeks to cripple the Protective features of the law. He further said, in concluding his speech:

A bill so radical in its character, so dangerous to our business prosperity, would work infinite mischief at this time, when the country is just recovering itself from a long period of depression and getting again upon solid ground, just coming up out of the wild sea of panic and distress which has tossed us so long.

Let it be remembered that twenty-two per cent of all the laboring people of this country are artisans engaged in manufacturing. Their culture has been fostered by our tariff laws. It is their pursuits and the skill which they have developed that produced the glory of our Centennial Exhibition. To them the country owes the splendor of the position it holds before the world more than to any other equal number of our citizens. If this bill becomes a law it strikes down their occupation and throws into the keenest distress the brightest and best elements of our population.

When the first paragraph has been read I will propose to strike out the enacting clause. If the Committee will do that we can kill the bill to-day.

On the day following the delivery of Gen. Garfield's speech his suggestion to strike out the enacting clause was carried into effect, upon motion of Mr. Conger, and

THE BILL WAS KILLED;

yeas, 134; nays, 121. The majority against the bill was only 13.

During the recent session of Congress a vigorous effort was made to break down the tariff by piecemeal legislation. "Destruction of the tariff" was the motto of the Free Traders. They were defeated in every effort to reduce duties, and in every instance they encountered Gen. Garfield's opposition. Iron and steel manufacturers have good cause to remember his vote in the Ways and Means Committee last March on the bill of Mr. Covert to reduce duty on steel rails. Gen. Garfield voted with Judge Kelley and Messrs. Conger, Frey, Felton, Gibson, and Phelps against any reduction, and that was the end of Mr. Covert's bill—the vote being 7 against to 6 in favor of it. Had the bill prevailed the entire line of duties on iron and steel and other manufactures would have been seriously endangered. Such is GENERAL GARFIELD'S TARIFF RECORD, and, as we have already stated, it is entirely satisfactory to Protectionists. He has been charged with being a member of the British Free Trade Club, but he has repeatedly declared over his own signature that the use of his name by the Cobden Club was wholly unauthorized by him and that his Free Trade doctrines did not meet with the approval of the club. He thought, by the conferring of an empty compliment, to entrap him into an expression of sympathy with his philosophy of selfishness and greed, it failed signally.

"General Garfield is a candidate for the Presidency. With that we have nothing to do. Our readers will vote for or against him as they please. But General Garfield has rendered great service to the cause of home industry during his public career, and we would have been untrue to ourselves and to every individual member of this association if we had not testified as we have done to the excellence and fullness of that service, now that his tariff record has been misrepresented. American iron and steel manufacturers have a right to a word in time of need, and we say so gratefully."

THOMAS F. ZINK, ANDY MOREHEAD.

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Keep it in your house.

Take it with you when you travel.

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R. A. MCCABE & CO., Proprietors,

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

DEPARTURES OF TRAINS—WEEKLY TIME.

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W. P. & A. Div.

Clev. & Pitts.

P. C. & A. L.

C. T. V. & A. W.

ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

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Cent. O. Div.

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*Tri-weekly Accommodation. This train only runs on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

*Daily except Sunday—Newark Accommodation.

*Steeleville Accommodation. This train during the summer season, and for a few days before and after, will stop at Steeleville, West Wheeling and Grand House.

TIME TABLE.

Wheeling and Elm Grove Railroad.

On and after WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1880, cars on the Wheeling and Elm Grove R. R. will run as follows:

To accommodate the many patrons the following low fares of fare, by all one-way local tickets purchased and dated July 1st and 2nd will be good for return passage without extra charge until July 1st, 1880.

On Sundays the 6:30 and 7:00 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. Capital clock time. C. LEONHART, Sup't.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—LABORERS AT THE GAS

WANTED GERMAN GIRL TO

LOST—BRACELET—REWARD.—ON

ATTENTION, KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

MASONIC NOTICE.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

WHITE MOUNTAIN FREEZERS

FURNITURE & CARPETS.

FULL LINE OF

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

THE MUSE HOUSE ART STORE.

E. L. NICOLL.

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